

THE TRUE NORTHERNER.

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A Righteous Decision.

The supreme court of this state has rendered a decision affirming the validity and constitutionality of the two cents a mile thousand mile tickets provided for by an amendment to the railroad law, passed in 1891. The law provides that one thousand mile tickets shall be kept for sale at principal ticket offices of all railroad companies in the state, or carrying on business partly within and partly without the state, at a price not exceeding \$20 in the lower peninsula and \$25 in the upper peninsula; such tickets may be made non-transferable, but whenever required by the purchaser, they shall be issued in the name of the purchaser, his wife and children, designating the name of each on the ticket; each ticket shall be valid for two years.

This statute has been on the books for the past six years, but has been wholly ignored by the railroads. Perhaps they will hereafter comply with its terms, now that they have fought it through the courts.

NO STREET CAR STRIKE AT CHICAGO.

Mahon Advises the Men to Worry the Company in Another Way.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—There will be no strike on the lines of the Chicago City Railway company—at least, not at the present time. The meeting called for midnight last night was not largely attended, and there was moreover a crowd of conservatives present who were against any attempt to strike. President Mahon, of the Street Car Men's association, made a speech in which he declared it to be his opinion that a strike just now was not advisable.

He urged recourse to civil proceedings and the prosecution of General Superintendent Bowen for discharging men from employment because they were members of a labor organization. His speech was greeted with much applause, and when he had finished it was evident that there would be no strike at present. The men will, however, continue to organize. The men employed on the electric lines of the same company met last night and adopted a resolution declaring against a strike.

Won by an American Girl.

Berlin, Oct. 2.—The much-coveted music prize known as the Mendelssohn stipendium has been won by Miss Leonora Jackson, an American competitor. The prize is 1,500 marks. This is the first occasion when a stipendium has been won by an American.

Stenographers Wanted at Washington. Washington, Oct. 2.—There is a larger demand for male stenographers and typewriters in the departments at Washington than the civil service commission has been able to meet. The salaries range from \$600 to \$1,000 per annum.

Why Europeans Are Safe Among Turks.

The explanation of the safety of Europeans among these fellows, even where the police were absent, is probably to be found in the tentative character of the Turk's violations of right and of law. In doing what is wrong he always begins an abject coward, gaining courage with impunity. The mere fact that a European would walk straight through a crowd of the bludgeoned men, jostling against them in an unconcerned manner, convinced them that for some reason he was not a safe man to attack. In some cases Armenians walked safely through the mobs on the street simply by pushing their way with a determined air. In every case where an Armenian ran from them, or even hesitated on meeting them, his only chance of life was gone. The tentative character of Turkish aggressions is not sufficiently borne in mind. At the beginning of a wrong even a sultan will draw back when he sees that his course is resented by one whom he knows to have the right and believes to have the force to do so.—Yvan Troschine in Scribner's.

Grant's Demerits as a Cadet.

Grant's page of demerits at West Point shows scarcely a single mark for any real offense against good conduct. They are mainly "lates" and negligences. He was "late at church," "late at parade," "late at drill." He was a growing boy and a little sluggish of a morning no doubt. Once he sat down on his post between 5 and 6 in the morning. For this he received eight demerits. Twice in his second year as squad leader he failed to report delinquencies in others and received five demerits each time. His amiability led to this. Once he spoke disrespectfully to his superior officer on parade. The provocation must have been very great to have led to this. The probabilities are the officer was mistaken.—Hamlin Garland in McClure's Magazine.

Eggs Are Useful.

According to The Medical Record, eggs are useful in the following applications: A mustard plaster made with the white of an egg will not leave a blister. A raw egg, taken immediately, will carry down a fish bone that cannot be extracted. The white skin that lines the shell is a useful application to a boil. White of egg, beaten up with loaf sugar and lemon, relieves hoarseness—a teaspoonful taken once every hour. An egg in the morning cup of coffee is a good tonic. A raw egg, with the yolk unbroken, in a glass of wine is beneficial for convalescents.

Russian Army Food.

In the Russian army two days a week are observed as fasts—Wednesdays and Fridays—on which days all the soldier gets in the way of food is lentil soup and black bread and a drink consisting of water in which rye bread has been soaked.—Spare Moments.

WHAT IS MONEY?

Subject Clearly Explained by a College President at a Farmers' Convention.

The following is part of the synopsis printed by the Milton (Wis.) Journal of an excellent address by President Whitford of Milton college before the farmers' convention at a recent meeting at Milton. It contains some very lucid statements of money and of the power of governments to fix value:

First.—Two separate and distinct values are assigned to money, one being the intrinsic or market value of the article used; the other the legal or face value, indicated by the stamp or device pressed upon the article. In some well known instances what is popularly called money has only one of these values.

Second.—The common practice of tribes and nations in selecting such articles or commodities for money is to adopt two kinds or grades of them, one having greater market value according to its weight, for use in the larger exchanges in trade; the other having lesser value, for the smaller exchanges. This practice furnishes the first essential condition for a system of bimetalism.

Third.—Only that money is basic and widely and permanently used which is made of precious metals, very generally gold and silver. Other and perishable commodities are finally abandoned or held redeemable in these metals.

Fourth.—The market value of these metals, not their face value, constitutes the original and continuous quality by reason of which they are almost universally accepted as basic or primary money. Government or custom can add a quality, not inherent, but temporary, to such metals and other articles used as a medium of exchange. But the real measure thus declared to be effective and lasting must be the one established by the laws of trade, not by the edicts of government.

Fifth.—Government itself cannot fix or control the market value or price of any metal or other commodity, whether used as money or in the practical arts. So it cannot make fiat money and compel the people to circulate it a great length of time as money of any sort.

Sixth.—Any coins or other money whose market value is less than their face value always soon expel from circulation all coins or other money whose market value is greater according to their weight, unless the former are redeemable in the latter. Whenever a coin shows even a slight inferiority of its market value to its face value, it tends at once to crowd out of use even a coin whose two values are equivalent.

Seventh.—Gold has been adopted by the principal civilized nations as primary money or the standard of values because of its greater market value, its less weight for a given sum of money and its least fluctuation in market value of any of the precious metals.

Eighth.—Coins like silver, whose market value is less than their face value, can be kept circulating at the same time with gold coins even in somewhat large amounts only by being redeemable in the same denominations with the gold. The same is true of paper money, which has no appreciable market value.

Weyler's Paper Promises.

Our "Greenbacks" should rejoice over the fact that another paper money experiment is being tried. "If greenbacks put down the rebellion in the United States, why shouldn't they prove effective weapons against Cuban rebels?"—reasons General Weyler, who is flooding the coast towns of Cuba with artistically engraved promises to pay on one side of a piece of paper and a picture of a well developed tobacco plant on the other side.

The experiment is bound to be successful, for the notes are made legal tender in the worst way. Any shopkeeper who refuses to accept these promises for their face value is subject to instant imprisonment in jails where confinement means almost certain death. Of course under the circumstances the notes are accepted. Weyler, however, forgot to decree that prices should not be raised, and the Cuban shopkeepers are mean enough to try to defeat the experiment by raising prices. So far they have only doubled prices, but each one is trying to see how high he can put prices, and the end is not in sight.

Come to think of it, high prices, constantly growing higher, have defeated all past experiments with paper money. Perhaps Weyler, by correcting this little defect, may yet demonstrate that Greenbacks are right and that cheap money, by proper legislation, can be made just as good as money made from costly metals. What a boon plenty of money would be to mankind! See us to Weyler's experiment and death to the traitor who tries to prevent its success by raising prices or by refusing to accept Weyler's handsome promises!

Two Republican Suggestions to Congress.

The retirement from circulation of United States notes is a step to be taken in our progress toward a safe and stable currency which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the government and the interest and security of the people.—President R. B. Hayes in His Annual Message to Congress Dec. 6, 1880.

The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and to a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system which will present a remedy for those arrangements which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions.—President William McKinley in His Inaugural Address March 4, 1897.

Two Coined Lies.

One of the Chinese coins is called a "li." Had the result of the election in the United States been different last November, our largest silver coin would have been a "lie."

Nervous

People often wonder why their nerves are so weak; why they get tired so easily; why they start at every slight but sudden sound; why they do not sleep naturally; why they have frequent headaches, indigestion and

Palpitation of the Heart.

The explanation is simple. It is found in that impure blood which is continually feeding the nerves upon refuse instead of the elements of strength and vigor. In such condition opiate and nerve compounds simply deaden and do not cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla feeds the nerves pure, rich, red blood; gives natural sleep, perfect digestion, self-control, vigorous health, and is the true remedy for all nervous troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

MILLINERY.



We can please you in quality style and price.

Mrs. M. L. O'Dell.

J. ED. PHILLIPS.

YOU

Will find just what you want in

FURNITURE

AND PICTURE MOULDINGS

AT PHILLIPS'

ALL WORK IN

UNDERTAKING

SATISFACTORILY DONE.

Calls day or night promptly attended.

J. Ed. Phillips,

Funeral Director.

Residence first house east of Brick Baptist church.

OCOBOCK BROS.

OCOBOCK BROTHERS

MODEL

Meat Market

We are better than ever prepared to furnish our customers with the very best of everything in the meat line at the VERY LOWEST living prices.

BEEF, PORK, VEAL, LAMB, ETC.

Fresh Fish In Season.

Cold Meats, Bologna, Pickled Pigs Feet, Etc., always on hand.

Pure "SNOW FLAKE" Home Rendered Lard at 8c. Leave orders for Ice.

Same old stand, first door East of the Telephone Office.

Resp. yours,

OCOBOCK BROS

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JULY 4th, 1897.

TRAINS GOING EAST FROM LAWTON.

Atlantic Express 3 35 a m

Mail 11 12 a m

Fast Eastern Express 6 45 p m

Chicago & Kalamazoo Accommodation 8 35 p m

TRAINS GOING WEST FROM LAWTON.

Chicago Night Express 2 14 a m

Kalamazoo & Chicago Accommodation 6 50 a m

Mail 2 55 p m

Fast Western Express 5 23 p m

Stop only for passengers to get on and off.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agent, Chicago.

L. WALDORF, Ticket Agent, Lawton.

E. B. LONGWELL.

UNPARALLELED

Price Cutting

During the Fair.

3 Days Only 3

E. B. Longwell,

PIONEER of LOW PRICES.

SPECIAL for FAIR DAYS ONLY

SILVER!

SILVER!

Silver Salts & Peppers

Guaranteed not to Tarnish,

15 Cents a Pair.

216 pairs only and they can't last long at above figures.

Butter Knives and Sugar Shells, Silver on White Metal, guaranteed not to tarnish, per pair 19c. or 10c each.

Silver Picture Frames, each, 10c
Silver Jewel and Pin Trays 10c
Large Hand & Stand Mirrors 49c
Medium " 23c

Jewel Cases, Pin Cushions, Ink Stands, Pen Rests, and many novelties in Silver on White Metal, will not tarnish, at ruinous prices. Bear in mind that quantity makes price, and I bought a large quantity of these goods in order to get the price and they are given at the above wholesale figures.

Pure Lard, per pound, 6c
Cotosuet, " 5c
Hams, " 8c

Galvanized Pails, each 13c
Galvanized Tubs, each 49c
Malasses, per gal. 10c

Alarm Clocks, each 75c
White Fish, per pound 4c
Salmon Trout " 4c

Bagster's \$3.50 Bibles (only a few) each 88c

Books, by many authors, each 4c
Webster's Unab'd Dictionary 98c

White House Cook Book, 89c
Brooms, Good Ones, 10c
A Good Truss, 99c

Sal Soda, 6 lbs for 5c
Clothes Pins, 2 doz. for 1c
Corn Starch, per pkg 2 1/2c

Kirk's Soap, 10 bars for 25c
Tumblers free with Tea, 30c up

" " Coffee, 20c up
" free Bak'g Powder 20c up

Granulated Sugar, 20 lbs, \$1.00
Lemonade or Water Sets, 99c

Large Delf Water Jugs, 23c
Decorated Stone China Jugs, 39c

" Fruit Plates, 10c
" Cups and Saucers, 8c

Gold Band Cups and Saucers, 10c
China Sugar and Creamer, 10c

CHILDREN'S GOODS.

A B C Plates, each 4c
Silver Knives and Forks, set 23c

Little China Cups & Saucers 10c
100 doz. more Rubber Top

Pencils, per doz. 6c
Cedar Pencils, per doz. 3c

Roller Pin Pencil Boxes, each 2c
Pencil Tablets, each 2c

5c Ink Tablets, 2c
Mouth Organs, 3c

Gum Drops, per pound, 4c
Mixed Candy, per pound, 7c

Chocolates (Very Fine) 20c
All Kinds of Candy at Wholesale

Prices.
Pea Nuts, per pound, 7c
All Patent Medicines at Cut

Rates.
E. B. LONGWELL,

Originator of Low Prices and Giver of Mighty Bargains, Opposite Court House, Paw Paw, Mich.

R. W. BROUGHTON.

Last Week of Broughton's Great Money-Saving Sale.

Remember, this greatest of all sales closes Saturday night. If you want these matchless bargains you must improve the few short days remaining. For these last few days we have doubled our force of salesmen, and can serve you promptly.

Our next great sale is a Special Sale of Cloaks, beginning Oct. 7th, lasting 10 days. During this sale we make special prices on every garment in the store.

Tuesday, Oct. 12th will be devoted to Special Customers. Ladies wanting garments unlike anyone else's are invited to come this day. We mean to make Thursday, Oct. 14th the crisis of the Cloak Sale, and show more Cloaks than have ever before been gathered together at one time in Paw Paw. On this day our stock will be an exposition of all the latest fads, notions, fancies in Women's Wraps.

It will be worth a long trip just to get the ideas exhibited. And if you buy you surely save money.

Broughton.

C. R. AVERY--DRY GOODS.

J. C. WARNER--GROCER.

Fall Campaign

NOW ON AT

Avery's

OUR MOTTO:

UNDER BUY and UNDER SELL

Our store is full of Fall and Winter Goods of all descriptions. See the array of prices. Come to headquarters.

Table Damask 12 1/2c yard and up
Large Napkins 98c doz. and up.

Towels 4c and up.
Gloss Toweling 3c yard and up.

Ex. yard-wide bleached Cotton 5c
2 1/2 yards Bro. Sheet 12 1/2c.

38 inch Scrim Cloth 4c.
A good Shirting for 4c.

Dress Prints and Gingham 4c.
Light or Dark Tennis Flannel 5c

All New Dress Novelties 10c & up
Lace Veiling 3c yard and up.

Fancy Handle Umbrellas 50c.
Ladies' Jersey Vests 3c and up.

Ladies' " full sleeves 16c
Table Oil Cloth 12 1/2c.

12 Boxes of Matches for 3c.
1-lb package Laundry Starch 2 1/2c

1-lb package Corn Starch 2 1/2c.
Bottle of Ink or Mucilage 3c.

Fine Ink Tablets 3c.
Large Pencil Tablets 2c.

Rubber Tip Pencils 1c.
Lenox or Oak Leaf Soap 3c.

All best Yeast Cakes 3c.
Ladies' Flexible Sole \$2.50 Kid

Shoes \$1.98.
Ladies' Kid Tip, Button Shoes

—Special 98c.
Children's Black or Tan Kid But-

ton Shoes 25c.
Complete stock of Millinery

with Mrs. Nora Dunlap Buell in charge.

Come in

And see the Largest Line of

Fresh Canned Goods

In the village, with

Royal Blue Brands in the lead.

Lobsters, Corn, Peas, Tomatoes, Cove Oysters, Pumpkin, Sardines, and many others.

Fresh

25 lbs of Light Brown Sugar \$1.00.

J. C. WARNER.

E. G. BUTLER & CO--GROCERIES

IMITATION

May be the sincerest form of flattery, but it will not do in

TEA

OR GROCERIES.

We aim to keep none but the good, honest brands of goods, and solicit your trade.

E. G. BUTLER & CO.

Post-Office Block.

Pianos AND Organs

For Thirty Days

At Your Own Price.

CASH OR PAYMENTS.

Will exchange for good Roadster or Bicycle. Call on or write at once,

WM. M. BRANCH.

Lawrence or Paw Paw, Mich.

Avery.